

the season. This great Oracle of the Forests therefore remarks, that with his co from all curious gardens and avenues, though he acknowledges that for more dista particularly where better timber will not prosper so well, as in places near the sea the spray, which is so prejudicial to most trees. The frequent allusions to the S how much it was cultivated in divers parts of Asia. Zaccheus climbed up into Saviour ride in triumph to Jerusalem; and we are told by St. Hierom, who lived Christ, that he had himself seen this same tree; a sufficient evidence of the length without decay. It is said of Solomon, among his other meritorious deeds, that " sycamore trees that are in the vale, for abundance," 1 Kings x. 27. In his fath mentioned as being appointed to superintend "the olive trees, and the sycamore plains," 1 Chron. xxvii. 28. And the royal Psalmist, in recounting the remarks o against the Israelites, includes his destroying "their Sycamore trees with frost." It of this kind that it has been planted more frequently near religious edifices than it was little known in England even so late as the 17th century. Chaucer sp in the 14th century: Gerard, who wrote in 1597, says, "The great maple is a s growth in the walks and places of pleasure of noblemen, where it especially is pl and under the name of Sycamore tree." And Parkinson, speaking of the same, in found wilde, or naturall in our land, that I can learne, but only planted in orchard sake." At present, however, it is to be found in all parts of the kingdom, and is profitable and ornamental. The present specimen stands on a gently rising ground its graceful and fragrant neighbour—

"The Lime, at dewy eve,
Diffusing odours,"

forms a pleasing object from the windows of the ancient and noble edifice opposite head. It measures twenty-six feet in circumference at the ground, and is ninety-f contents are four hundred and fifty feet.

The Lime is perhaps a descendant from one which Parkinson notices at Colb of which formed three arbours, one over another, which he observes was "a goodly not likely to emulate its predecessor in this respect, rather aspiring to height of sta out in the luxuriance which characterizes many of its species; but it is an elegant a increase in size for many years: at this period of time it measures at the ground circumference; it is ninety-one feet in height, and contains five hundred and thirty-si

PLATE XXXI.—THE PLANE TREE AT LEE

THE Plane Tree is of comparatively modern introduction into this country, wh for it to the great Lord Chancellor Bacon, who first planted it at Verulam. He prob of the species from Sicily, into which island it was transplanted from the Lev throughout Italy, of which it has ever since formed the coolest and most refreshing highest estimation by the ancient Greeks and Romans. We are told of Xerxes, that beauty and dimensions, he halted his army to pitch his tent under its shade, bedockin token of his admiration when he was compelled to proceed; and afterwards cau struck, engraved with the image of the tree, and which he wore ever after, in reme had felt in reposing beneath its balmy and luxuriant foliage. Among the m attributed to Xerxes, this is perhaps the only one which can be dwelt upon with any in an advantageous light; as it at least shows him to have possessed a mind origin nature, and retaining, in the midst of all his luxuries and excesses, sensibility enough

Homer mentions a sacrifice under a beautiful Plane Tree, καλὴ ὕψὸς καραυία. tions of Socrates are represented as passing under its shade, and the academic gro which Plato and his disciples rise to the enamoured fancy, were formed of its branc their most magnificent villas imperfect unless they were sheltered by the lofty and the Turks, who treat it with extraordinary reverence, plant it near their dwellings, un